

# Whig & Chronicle.

Knoxville Whig Established 1830.  
Knoxville Chronicle Established 1870.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1875.

## THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

The House bill has passed the Senate by a vote of 38 to 25, and having received the signature of the President, is now the law of the land. It had been shown of its strength, by the striking out of the mixed school clause, and the cemetery provision; and now to finish the job, they have reduced the bill to five sections, the last section reading as follows:

"Sec. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in the courts of the United States shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy, under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other cases in said Court."

All cases arising in the country, under this law, will go to the Bench of the Supreme Court, where they will be reviewable, and where justice will be done to both parties.

One fact is worthy of consideration, and that is this: the bill confers no additional rights. Laws have already been enacted by Congress, which upon examination will be found to confer all the rights that this bill proposes to give. The best thing the colored population can do, is to accept the situation in which these laws place them, and to reverence and obey all the laws of the land—carefully avoiding everything calculated to array the prejudices of the whites against them, or to bring about unpleasant relations between the races.

We hope no colored man will adopt the course hinted at and fore-shadowed by the recent self-constituted committee at Washington, threatening Congress and the whole country with bloodshed and ruin, unless their peculiar views are immediately conformed to in every respect. The threats alluded to are found in a recent publication over the signature of Frederick Douglass and John M. Laureston, from which the following is an extract:

"There is still one other alternative to which we are exposed, one which is truly fearful to contemplate. Human nature is the same everywhere. There are many varieties of man, but only one human nature, and it is possible that, among the nations and despots by continued and unceasing outrages, and some as an means of escape, a spirit of barbarism and revenge may be aroused, which will fill the South with scenes of rapine, blood and fire. To avoid this disastrous, we earnestly appeal to Congress for the action already mentioned, and we invite the sympathy and support to the support of all the lovers of liberty and order throughout the country."

Such allusions as this do no good, and may do much harm to the colored people, and to the country. Insolence never accomplishes anything. The destinies of the colored people are, to a great extent, in their own hands. By pursuing a proper course, they will have the sympathies of the better class of people; but if they attempt to force their way against public sentiment, they themselves will prove the sufferers.

## THE BEECHER TRIAL.

Our latest eastern exchanges bring us the opening speech for the defense in the Beecher trial. The practice in New York, and many other Northern States, differs from that of Tennessee, in that the plaintiff and defendant each opens his case with a speech, setting forth fully what he expects to prove. The practice is of great service, both to the court and jurors, as it enables them to better understand, during the examination of witnesses, the pertinency and force of the testimony.

In the opening of the case for Tilton, Judge Morris went fully into the merits of the prosecution, and fully explained to the judge and jury what the plaintiff expected to prove, and upon what grounds they would claim a verdict.

Now comes the opening speech for Beecher. The evidence of the plaintiff is before the world, and Mr. Tracy unfolds the theory of the defense. This practice, it is found, in those States where it obtains, greatly simplifies the work of the jury, and shortens the trial. When we say, therefore, that we have before us the opening speech for the defense, we do not mean that the testimony for Mr. Beecher has been introduced, as our readers would suppose; hence this explanation.

Gen. Tracy is an able lawyer, an intimate personal friend of Mr. Beecher, and a member of Plymouth Church. An outline of his first day's speech is sufficient to give some idea of the line of defense to be followed. He shows by extracts from Tilton's letters to his wife, and from her answers, that an estrangement had taken place between them years before the alleged intimacy with Mr. Beecher, and that this estrangement grew out of Tilton's immoral conduct and notorious intimacy with women and men of loose religious notions. In the light of these letters, it is easily explained extracts from Mrs. Tilton's letters written subsequent to the Beecher stories, and heretofore supposed to relate to them. Tilton's jealousy, deadly hatred and determination to ruin Beecher, is traced back many years, and the steps by which he was compelled to sacrifice even wife, children and home to gratify his passion, are ingeniously mapped out.

At this point Gen. Tracy's speech of the first day closes. The country has for months heard the Tilton-Moulton side of the case. Able lawyers have prepared it and put it before the world in the strongest light. Tilton's lips have been unsealed in a case where his wife can not testify. Every possible advantage has been enjoyed by the plaintiff, and it is now clearly the duty to hear, without prejudice, the defense. As Gen. Tracy well said, Mr. Beecher's character ought to weigh in the balance a great weight, as against the testimony of such confessed liars as Tilton and Moulton. Ministers are the best possible victims for blackmailers. It weakens their influence to have a breath of suspicion against their characters. Conscious of this, they seldom have the courage to resist attacks, and go down before them as helpless, innocent women. It is evidently one of the theories of Beecher's counsel, that he has been blackmailed and made the victim of an unholy conspiracy.

## COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

If in European countries, where the people have little or nothing to do with the control of governmental affairs, a good reason can be given for compulsory education, it is certainly easy to give a reason why such a policy should prevail in this country. Here every man has a voice in the Government, be he rich or poor, educated or illiterate. This being the case, every man should be an independent thinker, and to be such he must have a knowledge of the country in which he lives, and the balance of the world, as well as of the language of the country, and of the fundamental principles of government.

If all voters were possessed of such knowledge, corrupt politicians and designing demagogues would not exercise the influence they now do. The ballot-box would be more respected, and its sacredness appreciated. Grave fears are sometimes entertained for the stability of our Government, growing out of the fact that so many ignorant and unthinking men exercise such a potent influence in public affairs.

Does any one suppose that Boss Tweed could have ever exercised the influence which he exercised so mischievously in New York, had he not taken advantage of a large element of ignorant, illiterate voters, who appreciated the sacredness of the ballot box about as much as so many mules? Is it possible that an enlightened, educated constituency would have elected him to the State Senate after he had been publicly exposed as a thief? Who would expect to see such a state of affairs prevailing in Massachusetts as we find in Louisiana?

It may be urged that to compel a man to educate his children, is an interference with his freedom. But is the so-called freedom of that man to be respected, to the detriment of a whole community? The day is coming when this question of compulsory education will become one of the most important questions that will agitate the American mind. Universal suffrage and universal education must go hand in hand. The first without the second may become dangerous.

## THE TAX QUESTION.

It is hard to tell what the Tennessee Legislature, or rather some members of the Legislature, mean to do. The question of fixing the State tax for the coming year at twenty-five cents on each hundred dollars' worth

of taxable property has been before the House and discussed at length. We have not been able to gather from these "twenty-five cents" men, just why it is that they favor that particular rate. They do not say whether that amount will be required to pay the current expenses of the State, exclusive of interest on the public debt, or not.

We think this an important question, and a very practical one. If it is the intention of the Legislature to repudiate the debt, then there is no use in levying a tax more than sufficient to pay current expenses. We all know very well that this rate will not pay the current expenses and interest, and if we intend to repudiate the interest and principal, there is no need of taxing the people to pay any part of it. The whole thing looks to us very much like the class of men we have referred to are in favor of repudiation, but are ashamed to own it.

## A CHANGE.

With the commencement of the next session of Congress, a great change will take place at Washington. The Speaker of the House will be a Democrat. With this will come a change in the standing committees. The chairman of each committee will be of that party, and he will dispense patronage to Democratic papers all over the country in the shape of laws to publish. The Door-Keeper of the House, the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Postmaster, will be Democrats, and their hosts of subordinates will be Democrats. We mention these facts for the pleasure of our Democratic readers, every one of whom we trust will get a good fat office. Our friends of that political persuasion have been "out in the cold along time," and we don't blame them for feeling good over this. But they may make the most of it, as it is the last they will get soon.

If some editors who are criticizing the management of the East Tennessee University, and making suggestions about improvements to be paid for out of the Agricultural College funds, would take the trouble to read the law of Congress establishing such institutions, they might avoid exposing their ignorance. Zeal without knowledge is not only very unprofitable, but it sometimes leads men into making very foolish blunders.

It will be seen that the appropriation for the improvement of the Tennessee river above Chattanooga was increased from \$40,000 to \$56,000. We are gratified at this, but it ought to have been more. The Government, in justice to this section, ought to appropriate three or four millions for the improvement of the Tennessee at once, and put it in a condition to be navigable at all seasons of the year.

BROTHER CHARLTON has taken up on himself the role of a General Regulator. Besides the Granges, he has on his hands the East Tennessee University, the Eastern Division Fair and the railroads, and now he proposes to regulate the merchants of this city. Go in, Brother Charlton, but don't get too many irons in the fire at once.

The bill repealing the law passed by the last Legislature providing for additional Asylums for the Insane in East and West Tennessee, has passed the House. The work will be discontinued, and all that has been done will be lost.

The Senate meets in Executive Session to-day, pursuant to the proclamation of the President, and quite a number of new Senators take their seats, among them our own Andy.

Gov. PORTER vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature taxing the losing party in civil suits with the jury costs, and the Senate has passed it over his veto. Good for Governor Porter, and good for the Senate.

RIPPLE NEWS: Mr. John Stone, late of English's Mill, but now on foot street, Gooden, has been for eighteen months bed-ridden from a wounded knee. We are glad to learn from David O. Bradley that he has greatly improved in health under the treatment of Dr. Hicks. For near two years he has been incapacitated for business by a peculiar form of erysipelas, which has covered him with about as many sores as our old friend "Col. Job" has usually been credited for. These have nearly all healed and disappeared.

## Text of the Civil Rights Bill.

The following is the Civil Rights Bill as it passed both Houses of Congress:

SECTION 1. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States, shall be entitled to the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, public conveyances on land or water, theaters and other places of public amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to citizens of every race and color, regardless of any previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. That any person who shall violate the foregoing section, by denying to any citizen, except for reasons by law applicable to citizens of every race and color, and regardless of any previous condition of servitude, the full enjoyment of any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities, or privileges in said section enumerated, or by aiding or inciting such denial, shall, for every such offense, be fined not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or shall be imprisoned not less than thirty days nor more than one year; provided, that all persons may elect to sue for the penalty aforesaid or to proceed under their rights at common law and by State statutes; and having so elected to proceed in the one mode or the other, their right to proceed in the other jurisdiction shall be barred; but this proviso shall not apply to criminal proceedings, either under this act or the criminal law of any State; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved or a judgment upon an indictment shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 3. That the District and Circuit Courts of the United States shall have, exclusively of the Courts of the several States, cognizance of all crimes and offenses against and violations of the provisions of this act, and actions for the recovery of damages thereunder, may be prosecuted in the Territorial, District, or Circuit Courts of the United States wherever the defendant may be found, without regard to the other party, and the District Attorneys, Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States, and Commissioners appointed by the Court and Territorial Courts of the United States, with powers of arresting and imprisoning or bailing offenders against the laws of the United States, are hereby specially authorized and required to institute proceedings against every person who shall violate the provisions of this act, and cause him to be arrested and imprisoned or bailed, as the case may be, for trial before such Court of the United States or Territorial Court as by law has cognizance of the offense; except in respect of the right of action accruing to the person aggrieved, and such District Attorneys shall cause such proceedings to be prosecuted to their termination as in other cases; provided, that nothing contained in this section shall be so construed as to deny or defeat any right of civil action accruing to any person, whether by this act or otherwise. And any District Attorney who shall willfully fail to institute and prosecute and proceed, herein required, shall, for every such offense, forfeit and pay the sum of five hundred dollars to the person aggrieved thereby, to be recovered by an action of debt with full costs, and shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than one thousand dollars; and provided further, that a judgment for the penalty in favor of the party aggrieved against any such District Attorney, or a judgment upon an indictment against any such District Attorney shall be a bar to either prosecution respectively.

SEC. 4. That no citizen possessing all other qualifications which are, or may be prescribed by law, shall be disqualified for service, as Grand or Petit Jurors in any Court of the United States, or of any State on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude, and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of Jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid, shall on conviction thereof be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined not more than five thousand dollars.

SEC. 5. That all cases arising under the provisions of this act in Courts of the United States, shall be reviewable by the Supreme Court of the United States, without regard to the sum in controversy under the same provisions and regulations as are now provided by law for the review of other cases in said Courts.

## A Bastardy Deed.

Last Friday evening, about dark, the Sandy Spring School house, near Mr. J. G. Anderson's, three miles below town, was destroyed by fire—the work of an incendiary. A colored man living on Mr. J. M. Scott's farm first discovered the fire, and shortly afterward a little boy of Mr. Scott's, who says that he looked into the door of the building, while on his way to a social gathering. The library was on fire, in the corner of the room, nothing being saved therefrom except a bible belonging to Rev. Mr. Hyden, which the incendiary had placed on the ground outside of the building. A man was seen at the building just before the fire was discovered, but who can not be identified. The building and library was a total loss, which we hope the good citizens of other portions of the county will assist in replacing.

The citizens of the neighborhood offer, as we are informed by Mr. J. A. Brewer, a reward of \$25 for the apprehension and conviction of the incendiary. We think the friends of education at this place, and elsewhere throughout the county, ought to offer an additional reward of \$25, making a reward of \$50. We hope our citizens will all assist to rebuild the school-house and replace the library.—*Maryville Republican.*

Hon. J. M. Thornburgh arrived at New Market on the 3d, where he has been summoned on account of the serious illness of his mother. We regret to hear of the illness of this most estimable lady, and trust it may prove only temporary.

## Around the Mountains.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

Told you in my last, you recollect, about getting to Greenville, S.C., and a few things about that place itself. Greenville seems to be a summer resort for the rich Southrons, and is the home of hundreds of wealthy planters. There is much of solid aristocracy about the place, and it is said to be a fast place. A more sociable people I never saw. When I first started out to look at the city, I met a splendid looking young man, who, with an affable bow and clear frank voice said, "good morning." "Thanks-I-to-myself," who knows me over here. I pulled up, and he drove right on. I met a dozen others in a minute or two, and they all said, "good morning." Everybody speaks to everybody else, and yet Greenville is a place of several thousand inhabitants. Telegraph operators, express agents, postal clerks, and "knights of the bath-pick" are not crabbied and quarrelsome as they are accused of being in other parts of the world, but annoy a man with explanations, and with suggestions in regard to his wants, and do all they can to prevent the extravagant use of his pocket money for the benefit of soulless corporations.

People talk about a "poor tax-ridden South Carolina," but I don't see it in that light. They all seem to have money, and plenty of it. If Blount county could have South Carolina's taxes for one or two years she would breathe more freely. But, be that as it may, I left Greenville anxious to see Warm Springs, Point Rock, and Mt. Mitchell, which is the highest land east of the Rocky Mountains. I left on foot, bound for Wolf Creek, via Asheville, but soon found that a hurt on the knee, received some days before, positively forbade indulgence in my favorite mode of travel. It was now necessary to invest all available funds in railroad tickets, and "britches," as the old brown pair bought of Eddington were threadbare. So I did. The railroad from Greenville to Atlanta is part of the Atlanta and Richmond line, and is a new, insolvent road, through a poor sandy country. I noticed only one old town on the route—Gainesville, Ga.—and the new ones were, for the larger part, built of unshaven pine boards, ten feet long, one end being placed on or near the ground, and altogether innocent of whitewash.

You know all about Atlanta, of course; how it is four miles in diameter, being laid out after the model of an enlarged buggy-wheel—having the depot for the hub; how it is a pushing place; how it has no grand wholesale houses, and palatial residences, like Knoxville; how its produce brokers—wonderful creatures sitting high up in carpeted offices—make fortunes by trading in East Tennessee produce; how Atlanta puts on a New Yorkish air, and all that.

By the way, I chanced to hear two distinguished railroad officials striving to convince another that Coal Creek coal was infinitely the best grade coal he could buy.

In consequence of being asleep on the train, "further, deponeth saith not," until he found himself at Lenoir's, "strapped," and starting to walk through to Maryville, nineteen miles, which feat was easily accomplished.

Unita was the principal town on this road. Unita is not a large place. Unita has several stores. A Unita store-keeper sold your correspondent two nickels' worth of the best cheese he has "sampled" recently. Yours, truly, S. J. NORTON, T. M. Maryville, Feb. 13, 1875.

## Jacksonboro' Items.

JACKSONBORO', TENN., March 2.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

One week to-day since we have had a mail, all cut off by the high waters. The damage in the country has been considerable. Several mills have been washed away and many others damaged more or less; fences swept off, leaving the low lands to be newly fenced. One boat, being loaded with corn for the Chattanooga market, broke loose, with some 500 bushels of corn in it, and went on without the owner. We have heard of some two or three other boats being caught, that came from somewhere above. Waters probably higher than they have been since 1862. The roads said to be, in many places, almost impassable.

The farmers seem to be somewhat troubled here on account of the appearance of the grasshoppers. They did a good deal of damage here last summer, and we are told they have made their appearance again as numerous as ever, though very small yet. Some persons think they will be killed by the cold weather; others think not. What the result will be, time only will prove.

Our jailer lost three prisoners a week ago. They first went through the floor, then some four feet in the ground, undermined the wall and came up on the outside. It is thought they expected Attorney-General Colton around to see them in a few weeks, and they did not care to renew their acquaintance with him.

CAMPBELL.

## County Court.

The Quorum Court met on Monday, March 2, 1875, present and presiding, the same justices as on yesterday:

R. M. Staples was appointed administrator of J. W. Netherland, deceased. Richard L. Blain was appointed administrator of Louisa Blain, deceased. The Court on consultation adopted the following resolution and ordered it to be read on the record:

WHEREAS, The public interest requires that the county bridges injured and destroyed by the recent flood shall be immediately restored. It is

Ordered, That the magistrates be requested to act in their respective districts, without delay, in the matter of repairing or replacing county bridges wherever they may be needed; that they take upon themselves the supervision of the work, having a due regard to durability and economy, and that they present their bills of expenditures to the Quarterly Court at its ensuing April term.

After the confirmation of a number of settlements and appointing several overseers, the Court adjourned until Friday next, March 5th, 1875, with the understanding that the docket would be taken up and all business of the term disposed of that day.

## From Florida to Knoxville.

To the Editors of the Chronicle:

To the weary wanderer, far from loved ones, the word "Home" has a peculiarly sweet sound! So a friend and the writer hereof thought as they took the cars in Florida one morning with the confident expectation of reaching Knoxville "day after tomorrow." Alas! how often our hopes are doomed to disappointment!

After a short ride on the cars, we took the steamer "City Point" on the St. John's River for Jacksonville. Here we soon learned that the boat would not reach the city in time for the train. On asking the captain why, he kindly referred us to the owner, who in turn said he would "try and make it," in which he lied; for he laid at a wharf an hour, and then took us into the city just in time to see the train depart. So perhaps fifty passengers had to remain twenty-four hours in an over-crowded city, in order that the boat might get a few more passengers for Savannah. The traveling public will do well to remember the "City Point."

This was disappointment No. 1. We did not think how many were to follow. Perhaps it is well we do not know the joys and sorrows in store for us, else the brain would grow dizzy with delight or the heart sick with fear. But we had an interesting time in Jacksonville. We met Mr. Spence and his family, who seem very pleasantly situated, and in company with Romeo Spence, visited all points of interest. Next to Knoxville, we think it the liveliest city in the South. The ride from Jacksonville to Macon is just 24 hours last time. Nothing but a wilderness of pine lands and swamps.

Macon is a large city, but we failed to see the magnificent establishments so prominent in Knoxville, although we walked its streets for two hours. Nor did we see in Atlanta so much evidence of progress as we had been led to expect. Still it shows surprising growth for a city almost entirely rebuilt in ten years. In this city we learned something of what was in store for us, but as the only reliable information—the newspapers—stated that the Knoxville gas works were inundated for half a mile, we thought the whole account decidedly mixed, and determined to rush on to our fate, whatever that fate might be. On the cars some one came in and gravely advised us to return to Atlanta, for, said he, "there is a large tree across the track and you can't get on." A burst of laughter greeted the gentleman and he retired disgusted with the world's ingratitude.

Arriving at Calhoun, a few miles below Dalton, our troubles commenced in earnest. Ex-Gov. Brown, President of the Western and Atlantic R.R., was there and kindly offered to take to Atlanta and back, all who would go, free. Some went, perhaps twenty remained, anxious to go through with the first train. After twenty-four hours waiting, a telegram to Atlanta elicited the response that a train would come down from Dalton to the water for all who wished to walk around. It is needless to say that even the ladies were all there when the train arrived. In the cars a lady remarked that Calhoun must be near the Blue Ridge. A friend replied that is so, as every one who staid there was rigidly blue before getting away.

At Dalton we found friends who gave us consolation and advised us to remain there for the summer, but we told them we should certainly be at home "day after tomorrow." How we did lie to them! We attended church, roamed over the hills, and tried in vain to catch the whistle of a down train for another twenty-four hours, and then it came. We met the jolly Hargis, and with a bland smile he said: "You will get home day after tomorrow."

The next morning we reached Cleveland, and Mr. DeArmond took us in and made us happy. There were Knoxville people here, and our hearts were gladdened with the thought that now we were at least in Tennessee. That day it rained, and we concluded if any Noah offered to take us into his ark he would find us ready. The next day Conductor Holloway said he would take us to Charleston, where a boat would take us over the river to another train, which would take us to Sweetwater. This was sweet talk to us, and soon we started. We were astonished all along at the amount of damage done, and the rapidity with which the numerous breaks had been repaired. At one place the storm was terrific. Trees were twisted off like stubble. A large orchard was swept away so that not a tree was left standing.

At Sweetwater we were nearly annihilated by the Operator, who, in reply to our questions, said: "You will be in Knoxville day after tomorrow." We ate our dinner, and twelve of us, bidding railroad trains good-bye, started on a train of our own. At Philadelphia we were told there was a locomotive at Loudon, and we concluded, although it was raining hard and getting dark, to catch that train if it took till—(Please supply the above quotation.)

We came to a wide break, marched out in the country two miles, through mud supposed to be two miles deep; on the track again we found a rock balanced which, to say the least, was blasted hard walking in the dark, and the number of cattle racks on the last four miles of that road would astonish you. One poor fellow went into one, and he crawled out with the remark that it was a long eared critter that fell into that rack! On! on! we had to call the roll often to see that none were lost; the wind was dead ahead and the rain came in torrents. A deep groan from one announces that he has fallen, if not from grace at least from the right track, and as he was mending his trousers the next morning with mud, we infer he sustained some damage.

But we reached Loudon—how, remains a mystery. A warm fire soon had a revivifying effect, and in the morning we felt better than we had expected. At 8 o'clock, Capt. Jacques arrived with two trains, and told us that he had arranged for us to go to Concord by that cars, thence to Knoxville by a special train.

We arrived in due time, eight days from the day we started, and we shall remember it as one of the most remarkable trips we have ever had any experience in.

We can not close without thanking many kind friends for favors, especially the railroad officers and men who overlooked our complaints and helped us on our journey in every possible way.